

Historical Dictionary of EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Second Edition

by
MAX LINIGER-GOUMAZ

African Historical Dictionaries, No. 21



The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
Metuchen, N.J., & London
1988

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication data available

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Liniger-Goumaz, Max.

Historical dictionary of Equatorial Guinea.

(African historical dictionaries ; no. 21)

Bibliography: p.

1. Equatorial Guinea--History--Dictionaries.

I. Title. II. Series.

DT620.L5.L57 1988 967'.18'00321

88-11409

ISBN 0-8108-2120-6

Copyright © 1988 by Max Liniger-Goumaz
Manufactured in the United States of America

DT
620.15967.1803
L57 L64
1988 1988

IAS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am indebted to various persons whose help was indispensable in researching, compiling and checking the information presented here. Some Equato-Guineans living abroad have shared their knowledge of the country, its peoples, and recent events, but because of the present political situation in their country, they cannot be named.

It is unfortunate that the internal situation of Equatorial Guinea impeded normal research in the country; as a consequence, some distortions may unavoidably have escaped my notice.

I owe special gratitude to Mrs. Re'sy Oguey-Frommes, who kindly read and criticized the first manuscript, and to Professor John Wood, an Africanist well acquainted with Equatorial Guinea for his valuable advice both as to form and to content of this second edition. Also, I would like to acknowledge two authors whose works provided a basis for several entries in the Chronology section: Abelardo de Unzueta, Historia geografica de la Isla de Fernando Poo, a fundamental work, and Sanford Berman, Spanish Guinea: An Annotated Bibliography.

Finally, this book would not exist without the solicitude of my wife, Estella, both during our stay in Bata from 1972 to 1974 and while these pages were being written; without her availability and shared interest in Equatorial Guinea, this book would never have been written.

Max Liniger-Goumaz
School of Economics and Business
Administration
Lausanne (Switzerland)

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	iii
Editor's Foreword (Jon Woronoff)	vii
A Note on Place Names	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations	xi
Chronology of Major Events	xiii
Introduction	xxvii
The Dictionary	1
Bibliography	193
Introductory Notes	193
General	197
Cultural	204
Economic	209
Political	216
Historical	221
Scientific	230
Social	233

the Liberian Government for the supply of manpower to be sent abroad. Like other companies, the employees shamelessly exploited the Liberian workers. At the time of independence in Equatorial Guinea, Woermann still called several times a year at Fernando Po and Río Muni. The line ceased operations in 1972.

WOLEU NTEM. Northeastern part of Gabon, east of Río Muni province, especially populated by Fang. Before 1900 Woleu Ntem virtually belonged to Spain, which however never occupied it. In 1911 France turned it over to Germany, then took it back in 1919 after the German defeat. Coffee and cacao are raised in Woleu Ntem as in Río Muni; in view of the preferential prices paid for a long time by Spain, smuggling was well established. In 1976 the Libreville Chamber of Commerce said that more and more Guinean refugees worked in Woleu Ntem plantations. It should be mentioned that Macías Nguema's father, a native of Woleu Ntem, left the area to avoid having to pay the head-tax.

WOMEN MARTYRS. A great number of women have followed their assassinated husbands into death—in particular the wives of Ondo Edu, Ngomo Nandongo, Mitogo Esono, Nguema Efuá, Eyegue Ntutumu, Buendí Ndongo, and others. Among the women liquidated by the Nguemist regime are schoolteachers, airline stewardesses, and farm women. Among the 110,000 exiles are several thousand women. In August 1976 the United Nations Commission for Human Rights studied the present slavery situation of Equato-Guinean women, particularly the severe sentences of those refusing the sexual advances of government officials.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unlike most other African countries, there are few general works on Equatorial Guinea or the former Spanish Guinea in English. The isolation in which Spain kept its Guinea Gulf Colony appears also in the information on these territories: most of the articles and books have been published (after 1945) through the Spanish official Instituto de Estudios Africanos, resulting in ideological orientation (glorification of the Movimiento Nacional) and sometimes second-rate quality.

Shortly after the appearance of Equatorial Guinea on the international scene, after Spain's admission to the United Nations and the pressure of Afro-Asians for the independence of the colonial territories, there appeared, in 1961, a dissertation comprising the first major non-Spanish work on the country: Spanish Guinea: An Annotated Bibliography (Catholic University of America); in 597 pages, Sanford Berman analyzes about 600 titles and mentions which libraries contain the documents he analyzes. Later on Suzan Knoke Rishworth, in her work Spanish-Speaking Africa (Washington, D.C., 1973) gave 137 titles. Finally, in 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1985 and 1987 the Swiss Africanist Max Liniger-Goumaz published six volumes of Guinea Ecuatorial. Bibliografía General, giving a total of more than 11,300 titles on Equatorial Guinea; a seventh volume is in preparation.

To approach Equatorial Guinea, it is recommended to consult the following recent works:

- Amnesty International. Juicios militares y uso de la pena de muerte en Guinea Ecuatorial. Doc. AFR 24/01/87/s. London: May 1987. 15 p.
- Ndongo Bidiyogo, Donato. Historia y tragedia de Guinea Ecuatorial. Madrid: 1977. 307p. The first attempt at a historical presentation of the country by a national, member of the ANRD.
- Cronjé, Suzanne. Equatorial Guinea: The Forgotten Dictatorship. London: Anti-Slavery Society, 1976. 43p.
- Hornemann-Ray, B. Spanische Überseepolitik in Afrika seit 1945 unter besonderer Berücksichtigung Spanisch Guinea. Diss. Berlin: 1970. 375p.